

PRICE: SEE OUR AD ON PAGE 2.

WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOR, OR PREJUDICE, WE ARE FOR THE RIGHT, AND ASK NO QUARTER. SAVE "JUSTICE"

SINGLE COPY 5

VOL. VII.

LANGSTON CITY O. T., SATURDAY May 7th. 1898

LANGSTON CITY HERALD

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By THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

A. J. ALSTON EDITOR.

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Notice to Agents, and Correspondents.

All orders must be in for the Herald, not later than Monday.

All those sending in correspondence will please remember that brevity is the soul of wit, and only articles short and to the point will be noted.

All matter concerning Advertisements, Cuts, Patents, etc., must be addressed to the Business Manager.

If you want to keep posted on Oklahoma and the news in general take THE LANGSTON CITY HERALD.

As Agent for us, you must report Weekly. If you sell the papers on credit, you must make it up and send us our remittance.

Look here reader! Notice our money, and send your money accordingly, or else you will be the loser. See!

Author & Waylay
110 Publishers and Proprietors, and to us only you must send money etc.

Cuba must, and will be free.

Lo! Lo! The haughty shall be brought down, Spain.

Don't hear of much lynching now a-day. "No" Wonder why? Ask Spain.

Right will win, therefore, Spain has no show. Her cause is cruel and unjust. How can she support it?

A modern education will be as helpful to an infamous inhuman nation, as a sound thrashing to a boy possessing a code of bad morals and a set of dishonest fingers.

Are campaign sheets like this? Ask the "Oklahoma Guide" As a political prophet the Guide is a wonder. How else could it be when its very soul is soaked to the uttermost in the pool? If the Guide, however, is over anxious about the Herald's purpose, we kindly request that it await developments, or take a glance at our motto.

Let the World be informed that at Langston, the A. and M. college a Territorial institution with government support, is being erected. The doors of said college will open in due time for the fall term with every thing complete and in ample readiness to give to the youth of our country a finished education, also a finished course in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Come boys and girls wake up to the hour and morning of your opportunity. Suffer it not to pass, for once lost it can never be regained.

Uncle Sam wants the Negro private, but does not want the Negro officers. Now Uncle Sam you have been through one war with the Negro, and know that he, as a soldier, has no superiors and but few equals, and yet in the face of all of this you still persist in under rating his worth as a leader of his own people upon the field of battle. Now Uncle Sam why is this, do you fear that he will equal or exceed you? Why stand in the way of merit when the Negro sees your hidden hand as well as you your self do.

Langston is the most promising town of the west. Those looking for substantial merit, minus wind should turn toward Langston, property owners who here-to-fore have permitted their property to become tax ridden, etc; should right about face, clear up the title put substantial, neat and beautiful improvements there on and receive good rentals, and profit on investment. That Langston presents at this time to the man having a few hundred dollars an opportunity to realize a good profit there on and at the same time establish a home or a business in the leading section of the west, can not be disputed.

Again we come, and as before to applaud the good, condemn the bad and continue addressing ourselves to the wrongs and impositions affecting the conditions which control the affairs of our country and govern the state of man. The HERALD has rested for office and other repairs and during the suspension covering a few months hopes not to have forfeited the respect of contemporaries, or forgotten the true standard of reliable, fearless and intelligent journalism. We think the rest was well earned for since our first appearance now quite six years ago, through storm and calm, we have struggled along, and as regular as the tick of the clock have set forth each succeeding week a call to the homeless, poor, oppressed and unbefriended to come and come quickly to the clime and country that offered opportunity for home and shelter, freedom from march, unjust and torturing restraint. We have reasoned, persuaded, entreated many into coming to Oklahoma where their condition could be bettered, their lot made easier, independence surer and their chances for a home covering 160 acres of land past failure. It was theirs for the coming and the taking. Times have changed things scarce not for the worse, for advantages and opportunities have multiplied with age, and it shall remain, therefore, as a part of the business and policy of the HERALD to point out Oklahoma, and the west and south-west to the hopeful and aspiring young man, the homeless and oppressed old man as the one spot and section offering a handsome and substantial reward for worthy efforts and intelligent action. The HERALD, as in the past, purposes solid shot, facts and figures, and expresses a hope that it will merit and receive the confidence, respect and support of the intelligent, and interested public, now as before.

A FAIR PLAY.

Law, as practiced and administered in these days is called by its devotees the highest of all the sciences. Some tolerably intelligent people believe it to be a compilation of absurdities and incongruities. That lawyers don't know the law is shown by their disputations on almost every legal question that arises. Even the learned judges dispute each others propositions and over rule each others decisions, showing that in the matter at bar one are the other (and probably both) do not know the law; and yet the law which neither lawyers nor judges know, presumes that every citizen "knows the law" and is held responsible for his ignorance, if he don't know. The law as a vehicle of justice is also a failure. What chance has a poor man to bring a rich one to justice? So notorious is this that a man who cannot command the services of

"eminent counsel," if he be up to legal snuff, will rather suffer injustice than risk his all in hopeless litigation with a rich oppressor. It will always be thus if lawyers continue to make our laws. If they don't know what the law is in a given case, how can they be expected to know what law ought to be?

CUBA TO GOVERN HERSELF.

Since a halt is about to be called on the long, protracted carnival of blood in Cuba by the demand that Spain withdraw from the soil of the unhappy island, our thoughts are naturally directed to the capabilities which Cuba possesses for self-government. Briefly, the question which arises at this juncture may be stated thus: Is Cuba equal to the obligations which self-government entails upon her, or is she not?

But what of Cuba's capabilities for self government? In the first place, she is abundantly possessed of that spirit which is necessary to maintain inviolate the sacred principles of freedom. This is convincingly attested by the long fight which she has made against superior numbers in the struggle which is now in progress. In spite of statements to the contrary, her population is more largely homogeneous than that of Peru, Argentina, Brazil or any of the other Spanish countries in this hemisphere. With respect to the natural resources of the island, it may be affirmed with confidence that another spot of earth equally productive is yet to be discovered within the four quarters of the globe. To briefly mention some of Cuba's products that contribute to the world's market, tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, sugar, corn, bananas, chocolate and various other rich products. Her extensive timber lands abound in vast supplies of cedar, lance wood, ebony, rosewood, mahogany and other woods of fine character, while her mines yield gold, lead, copper, silver, mercury, salt, magnesite, copers, gypsum, asphaltum and other minerals in prodigious abundance.

In 1893, just before the outbreak of hostilities, Cuba produced not less than \$15,394 tons of sugar, of which amount she exported 7,654 high heads. Without going too minutely into details, we observe hurriedly that in this same year she exported 9,208 pipes, 257,365 bales of tobacco, 147,305,000 cigars and 39,581,493 packages of cigarettes. Do not these figures speak in eloquent terms of the splendid use to which the Cubans have put their resources? And surely if they can succeed in producing such results in spite of the baleful and contaminating influence of Spain's brutal yoke, is it not perfectly rational to suppose that they will have little difficulty in taking care of themselves.

While Cuba is small in area, being less than the size of this state (Georgia) there is no argument against her capabilities for self-government to be found in this fact. There are several independent countries on the globe much smaller both in area and population than is Cuba, and if these countries with comparatively meager resources can manage to enjoy prosperity, then what is to prevent Cuba, with her opulent advantages, from doing likewise? Cuba is possessed of every requisite which self-government demands; and instead of complicating matters by refusing at this time to recognize her independence, we should extend to her at once the boon she has craved so long. We should not humiliate her proud spirit by undertaking to manage her affairs for her. If France had sought to do this in our own case when we entreated for recognition at her hands, we should have openly resented it; and why now humiliate Cuba?

Such is the democratic party's attitude toward the present grave

crisis. Independence should accompany recognition.

Atlanta Constitution.

GREAT BATTLE

Dewey's Fleet Is In Excellent Condition to do Battle.

EUROPE WILL INTERVENE.

Every Hour makes the American Victory more Decisive and the Dons are in the Throes of Internal Disruption—Several more Days must Elnapse Before Any Authentic News Can Be Received From Commodore Dewey's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Commodore Dewey is the hero of the hour. Imperial naval men the world over praise his pluck in entering a strange harbor, without reconnaissance, and at the risk of destruction by mines to encounter a fleet which had choice of position and had taken it under the guns of the land defenses of Manila. It is the universal opinion that he is still in excellent plight either for an immediate renewal of the fight or for a protracted campaign. In his own country his victory has, of course, relieved for the time, at least, all anxiety as to the superiority of the American navy, and in Spain has thrown the people into convulsions of rage against the dynasty and the ministry. The operations of the Carlists and the Republicans in the next few hours may prove of almost equal efficacy as a blow to Spain's plans of campaign. Ridiculous demonstrations are reported and the cabinet is facing itself for the shock which is likelier than not to overthrow it. European intervention is not taking shape rapidly but the weight of probability is that if exerted at all it will be compelsively, and to the end of forcing Spain to yield. Pope Leo is prostrated by the news of the disaster to the Spanish arms. Latest advices from Manila are not clear, and seem at latest to have been cut off entirely by the cutting of the cable. In this event an authentic report from Commodore Dewey himself will be delayed for at least a day or two. X.

THE DETAILS.

LONDON, May, 2.—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, received yesterday evening, the substance of which was furnished the Associated Press by officials of the colonial office today.

The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak yesterday, stationing itself opposite the city. The fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manila bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The dispatch adds that the American ships withdrew to their magazine vessel, in the center of the roads, for the purpose of coaling. One American vessel, the name of which is not mentioned, is said to have been disabled.

Dewey requested the British consul, Sawson Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish governor general, demanding the surrender of all torpedoes and guns at Manila and possession of the cable office, saying unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city.

The first cable message ends by saying that the Spanish officials were conferring with British consul and the telegraph company's agent and that pending the decision the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

The second cable dispatch received by the colonial office announced that the Spanish governor general had refused to surrender the torpedoes, guns and cable offices, and he had prevented the agent of the telegraph company from conferring with Dewey.

The message ended with the statement that the British governor of the straits settlement erected the bombardment of Manila would begin Monday morning, when the Spaniards would cut the cable.

The first of these cable messages was received at 9 o'clock yesterday evening and the second at midnight. They have not yet been given to the newspapers here.

No other messages have been received on the subject in London, although the foreign office expects news from the British consul at Manila. Therefore it is supposed the expectation of the governor of the straits settlements has been fulfilled and the Spaniards have cut the cables.

DEWEY'S ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to a report dispatched from Madrid, gave Captain General Augusti twenty-four hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all war-like stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money would be made upon Manila.

The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Captain General Augusti authority to comply with the demand no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of his compliance.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Information from the Philippines seems to be practically shut off. This afternoon the Associated Press put out bulletins that the Governor General of the Philippines had surrendered. Later advices, however, indicated that a fierce battle has been in progress the larger part of the day. Spanish are holding on tenaciously to the fortifications of Manila. A dispatch received from Madrid states that the Americans have saturated their bombs with nitro-glycerine and that the whole city of Manila is being destroyed by fire. This is not believed. The impression is that the story is being calculated to arouse European countries. Naval officers do not doubt that Commodore Dewey is now in possession of Manila. Cable is out of order and it is likely that the Spanish have cut it to prevent news of their surrender from reaching Madrid today, when the city is celebrating its annual festivities and when feeling is running high over bull fights which are in progress. Admiral Montigo admits in an official dispatch to the Spanish government that the whole Spanish fleet is destroyed. The telegram was received just before the cutting of the cable. The President is considering the advisability of landing troops on the Philippine Islands to preserve order.

The House today passed without division the deficiency bill appropriating \$33,720,945 for extraordinary war expenses. The House and Senate adopted the currency report on the naval appropriation bill.

Landing of troops in Cuba has been temporarily abandoned until the location of the Spanish fleet is ascertained. It is believed now that the fleet which left Cape Verde Islands will return to Spain instead of coming across the water.

The President has decided to appoint General Woodford, former American representative at Madrid, a brigadier general.

HERE WE ARE! THE HERALD.
ON FOOT AGAIN, AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS (Vacation.)

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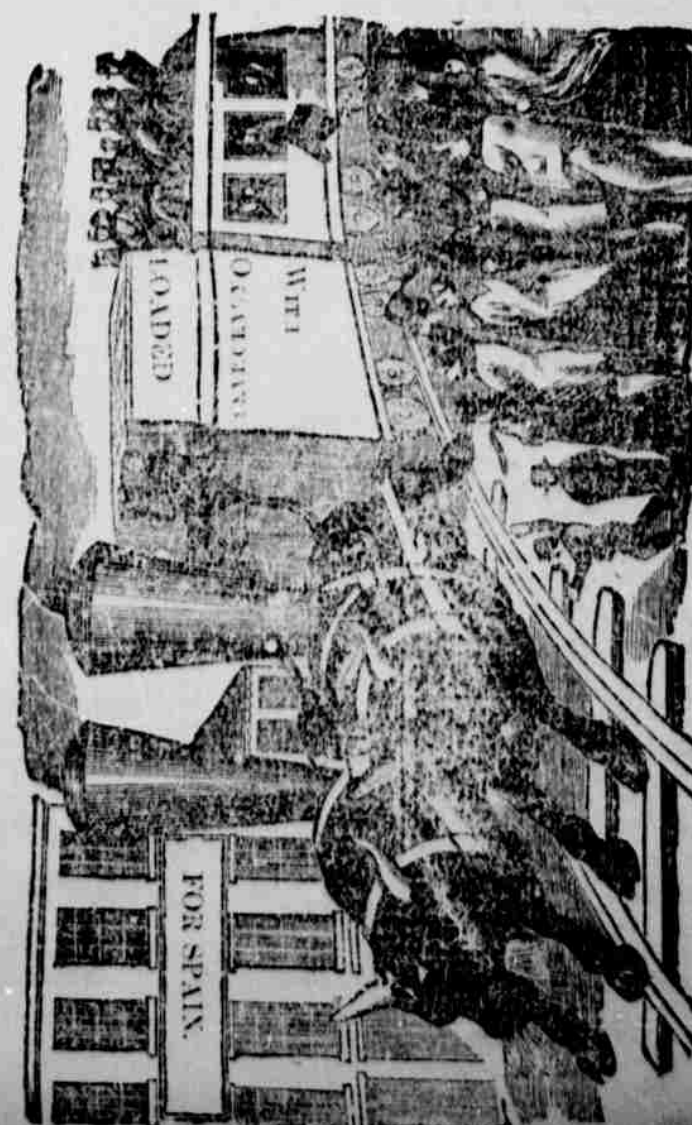
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